B R O W N C O M P A N Y
Seed Extracting Plant
Berlin, N. H.
U.S.A.

1930 CROP 1930 CROP

Northern New England Seed Crop

(Certified as to origin)

We can now accept orders for the 1930 Northern New England Seed Crop. The seed crop was very light this year, but we have collected a certain amount of the species listed below, to be delivered on or about February 1, 1931.

Our prices at time of delivery may be changed slightly, as they will be based on the germinative quality of the seed. However, in no event will they be higher. The following prices are based on the assumption that the seed is of average quality.

SPECIES	ORIGIN		PRICES		LOT NUMBER
	Approx. mean temp. June-Sept.	Approx. alt. in feet.	Per lb.	Per oz.	Please order by this lot number.
Thuja occidentalis (N. White cedar)	58-60°F.	0-100	$4.50	.50	86
	62-64°	0-400	4.50	.50	71
Picea rubra (Red spruce)	58-60°	0-100	6.50	.70	82
Picea canadensis (White spruce)	58-60°	0-100	6.50	.70	70
	62-64°	0-400	6.50	.70	72
Pinus strobus (White pine)	58-60°	0-1000	4.50	.50	81
	60-62°	900-1300	4.50	.50	79
	62-64°	0-400	4.50	.50	73
Tsuga canadensis (Hemlock)	62-64°	0-600	9.50	.90	74
Acer saccharum (Sugar maple) *	60-63°	900-1200	2.00	.25	67
Quercus rubra (Red oak) *	60-63°	900-1200	.75	.15	68
Betula lutea (Yellow birch) *	60-63°	900-1200	2.50	.30	77

*NOTE: The hardwood seed can be shipped AT ONCE!

This seed is collected but not extracted, therefore, at this time, we cannot give germination and purity tests. However, upon delivery, each package of seed will be accompanied by a seed origin record, which also shows the purity and germination % of this seed. Our supply of 1930 crop seed is not abundant, therefore orders will be accepted in the order in which they arrive to us, until our supply is exhausted.

THE FOLLOWING SEED HAS BEEN WELL STORED AND CAN BE DELIVERED AT ONCE:

SPECIES	ORIGIN		PURITY %	GERMINATIVE ENERGY		DATE OF TEST	PRICES		LOT NO.
	Approx. Mean Temp. June-Sept.	Approx. Altitude in feet		%	In No. Days		Per Lb.	Per Oz.	Please order by this No.
Abies balsamea (Balsam fir)	58-60°F	600-1200	82	21	30	Jul.'30	$4.00	.40	23
Thuya occidentalis (N. White cedar)	60°	100	73	21	30	Jul.'30	1.50	.15	13
Picea mariana (Black spruce)	59-60°	800-1200	75	68	30	Aug.'30	7.50	.75	30
Picea rubra (Red spruce)	58-60°	800-1200	83	76	30	Jul.'30	6.00	.60	41
	60-62°	600-700	82	75	30	Jul.'30	6.00	.60	42
	62-64°	100-200	84	74	30	Jul.'30	6.00	.60	43
	62-64°	100-1100	83	80	30	Jul.'30	6.00	.60	44
	58-60°	1000-1500	90	70	30	Jul.'30	5.75	.45	2
Pinus resinosa (Red pine)	58-60°	600-1000	89	95	20	Jul.'30	12.00	.95	31
	62-64°	600-1000	94	85	20	Jul.'30	12.00	.95	32
Pinus strobus (White pine)	58-60°	600-1200	89	36	60	Jul.'30	3.00	.30	28
	62-64°	100-300	93	70	60	Jul.'30	3.50	.35	29
	64°	600	89	49	60	Jun.'30	3.00	.30	1
	61°	1000	77	46	60	Jun.'30	2.75	.30	6
Pinus resinosa (Red pine)	Not certified as to origin, from reliable dealers.		85	85	20	Jul.'30	9.50	.75	19

1. Prices are F.O.B. Berlin, New Hampshire.
2. All orders are subject to seed supply.
3. We do not guarantee in any way, the productiveness of our seed.
4. Claims for loss or damage in transient, must be made direct to the delivery company.
5. For orders less than one pound, a slight extra charge for packing will be included.
6. For orders under one-half pound, use ounce price.

How to Raise Evergreen Trees From Seed in your own garden

THE GROWING of Evergreen Trees from seed on an extensive scale is a more or less complicated process, requiring considerable scientific knowledge. However the following suggestions should enable you to grow trees from seed with fair results in your own family garden.

Carefully prepare a seed bed of light soil, preferably in the shape of a rectangle, not having the bed over four feet wide. Have the bed built up a little in the middle so that water will drain off. Fertilize and mix well.

The general rule is to sow six to eight ounces of seed to a bed four feet by twelve feet (Forty-eight square feet) (See back cover).

One method of sowing evenly is to quarter the bed and cover each section with one-fourth the seed. By doing this you are quite sure of distributing the seed evenly. After sowing cover the seed with a light coat of sifted subsoil which should be about the texture of coarse sand. By using subsoil you eliminate to a certain extent the chance of the seed being attacked by mold, and blown away, or into bunches by the wind.

After sowing, the seed bed should be covered with burlap (burlap bags will do). As soon as the seed sprout and you are quite sure that they have all germinated, remove the burlap and build a frame to fit the bed. The frame should be at least five inches high; it can be built of light material. Cover the frame with laths placed about one lath apart. Place the frame over the seed bed and this will give the seedlings half shade. This frame should remain over the trees through the first summer.

To prevent trees from freezing, cover the bed with straw or some kind of mulching mat-

erial during the winter until the trees are two years old.

When the trees are two years old, dig them up in the spring, after the frost is well out of ground and transplant them two or three inches apart at least six inches between rows.

After growing as transplants for one year the trees have usually developed good root systems and are strong enough to be set where it is wished to grow them to maturity.

Fully developed Hardy Evergreen Seedlings and Transplants may be obtained at very reasonable prices from the Brown Company's Cupsuptic Nursery, Oquossoc, Maine.

Write for prices and booklet on Evergreen Tree Planting.

Observe the Following . . .

1. White pine and Hemlock seed prove very successful when sown in the fall.
2. Spruce and Fir seed can be sown to advantage in the spring.
3. Mulch your seed beds well during winter.
4. Take care of the seed bed as you would a garden.
5. Do not move or disturb trees during the growing season. This comprises the period from the bursting of the buds in the spring until the new or winter bud has set in the fall; or from May first to September fifteenth in Southern New England, or June first to September first in Northern New England.
6. Do not water the trees except during very dry weather.

How Much Seed do you Need?

Amount of seed to use per fifty square feet based on utilization value per cent.

To find utilization value per cent:

$$U = \frac{\text{Purity } \% \times \text{Germination } \%}{100}$$

Example:

Given: White spruce, Purity 83%, germination 55%

$$\text{Utilization value } \% = \frac{83 \times 55}{100} = \frac{4565}{100} = 45.6\ \%$$

Use nearest per cent on table below.

Answer: Use six ounces of seed.

Sowing Table

Utilization Value Per cent	AMOUNT OF SEED TO USE PER 50 SQUARE FEET				
	White Pine & Norway Spruce	Scotch, Red Mugho Pine	White, Red Black Spruce	Cedar Balsam	Hemlock
100	2 oz.	2 oz.	2 oz.	2 oz.	2 oz.
90	2 "	2 "	2 "	3 "	2 "
80	3 "	3 "	2 "	5 "	4 "
70	4 "	4 "	4 "	8 "	7 "
60	6 "	5 "	5 "	9 "	8 "
50	7 "	6 "	6 "	10 "	9 "
40	9 "	8 "	8 "	11 "	10 "
30	11 "	10 "	10 "	12 "	11 "
20	13 "	12 "	15 "	15 "	14 "
10	18 "	15 "	20 "	20 "	20 "